

Archaeological Survey
of the IhEj-1 site,
Aupaluk, Northern Quebec

Presented to:
the Municipality of Aupaluk

By:
the Avataq Cultural Institute Inc.

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Table of Contents

	Page
Figures	ii
Appendices	iii
Summary	iv
Resumé	v
၂၁၄-၈၇၇၆၃၆၂၅	vii
Acknowledgments	viii
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Research Orientations and Procedures	2
2.1 Objectives	2
2.2 Community Consultation	3
2.3 Field Methods	4
2.4 Registration Techniques	5
3.0 Survey Results	6
3.1 The IhEj-1 site	6
3.1.1 Location and Context	6
3.1.2 Oral Tradition of Occupation	9
3.1.3 Site Description	10
3.2 Evaluation of Site Disturbance	15
4.0 Recommendations	16
5.0 Personnel	19
6.0 IhEj-1 Site Photographs	

Figures

Page

Figure 1. Location of the Municipality of Aupaluk, Northern Quebec 7

Figure 2. Location of the IhEj-1 site, Aupaluk 8

Appendices

Appendix 1 List of Photographs, the IhEj-1 site, Aupaluk

Appendix 2 Fiches techniques

Appendix 3 Plan of the IhEj-1 site

Summary

An archaeological survey of the IhEj-1 site at Aupaluk was carried out by the Avataq Cultural Institute during August, 1985. This historic Inuit site had been partially disturbed by work related to the construction of an oxidation pond near the village. The principal objectives of the survey were to evaluate the extent of this disturbance and to proposed measures for the protection of the site.

As related by local informants, Johnny Mucco, his wife Anautaq, and their 3 children died of starvation at the site during the winter of 1940. The father and one of the children, the first to die, were buried outside of the snow house by hunters from a neighboring camp. The bodies of Anautaq and the other 2 children, however, were left unburied in the dwelling. Due to the sensitive nature of the site, field activities were restricted to the visual examination and mapping of the snow house locality and to the limited testing of 2 tent rings identified in another part of the site.

The greatest disturbance of the site results from the construction of a temporary access road. This road acts as a retaining dyke, impeding natural drainage in the snow house locality. In view of this situation, it is recommended that the road be breached. Other measures proposed for the protection of the site include prohibiting local vehicle traffic across the site and site monitoring at regular intervals. Also, it is recommended that all future construction projects in Northern Quebec Inuit territories be preceded by an archaeological impact study.

Résumé

Un relevé archéologique du site IhEj-1, localisé à Aupaluk, a été réalisé en août 1985 par l'Institut Culturel Avataq. Ce site inuit de la période historique a été partiellement détruit lors de l'aménagement d'une fosse d'oxydation à proximité du village. Les principaux objectifs de cette intervention étaient d'évaluer l'étendue de cette perturbation et de proposer des mesures visant la protection du site.

Les récits d'informateurs locaux mentionnent qu'au cours de l'hiver 1940, Johnny Mucco, sa femme Anutaq et leurs trois enfants sont morts d'inanition à cet endroit. Le père et le plus jeune des enfants, qui furent les premiers à mourir, ont été enterrés à l'extérieur de l'igloo par les chasseurs d'un camp voisin. Les corps d'Anutaq et des deux autres enfants ne firent quant à eux l'objet d'aucune inhumation mais furent laissés à l'intérieur de l'igloo. En raison de la nature des événements qui se sont déroulés dans cette partie du site, celle-ci n'a fait l'objet que d'un examen visuel, ainsi que d'un relevé cartographique de cette aire. Les deux cercles de tente identifiés dans l'autre partie du site ont été explorés de façon restreinte.

La destruction d'une partie du site est attribuable à la construction d'un chemin d'accès temporaire, lequel empêche le drainage de l'aire où, selon les informateurs, se trouvait l'igloo. Il est donc recommandé que des parties de ce chemin soient totalement enlevées afin de faciliter le drainage de l'aire du site inondée. Des mesures de protection additionnelles telles l'interdiction de la circulation de véhicules sur le site et la vérification de l'état du site à intervalles réguliers, sont proposées. Il est aussi recommandé que tout projet

d'aménagement futur, localisé sur le territoire inuit du Nouveau-Québec,
soit précédé d'une étude d'impact sur les ressources archéologiques.

Acknowledgments

Oral information concerning the occupation of the site was provided by Mr. Peter Akpahatuk, Mayor of Aupaluk, Mr. Mark Igiyuk, Municipal Councillor, and Mr. Lazarusie Angutinguak, Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality. Mr. Angutinguak also consented to act as interpreter during meetings with representatives of the municipal council. Accommodations in Aupaluk, arranged by Mayor Akpahatuk, were graciously provided by Mrs. Mary Grey.

The contributions of each of these individuals to the present archaeological survey are gratefully acknowledged.

1.0 Introduction

The present report concerns the archaeological survey of the IhEj-1 site, an historic Inuit site located at Aupaluk, on the west coast of Ungava Bay, Northern Quebec. This site was brought to the attention of Mr. Robert Lanari of the Makivik Corporation in July, 1984. At this time, he was informed by Mr. Lazarusie Angutinguak, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Aupaluk, that human skeletal remains had been disturbed by work related to the construction of an oxidation pond near the village. Mr. Angutinguak also stated that, while construction of the pond was proceeding as scheduled, this work had been adjusted so as to avoid further disturbance of the burials. In addition, he requested advice concerning measures for the protection of the site. In response to this request, Mr. Lanari recommended that an archaeological survey of the site be undertaken immediately. However, as funds were lacking then, this survey was postponed until the following year.

The recommended survey was subsequently carried out by the Avataq Cultural Institute during August 27-29, 1985. The field crew consisted of Mr. Ian Badgley, the institute's Resident Archaeologist, and Mr. Luc Litwinionek, archaeological assistant. Funds for the survey were apportioned from the ministère des Affaires culturelles du Québec grant to Avataq for archaeological projects on the approval of this ministry.

2.0 Research Orientations and Procedures

On the arrival of the field crew at Aupaluk, it was learned that a family of 5 Inuit had died at the IhEj-1 site during the winter of 1940. Too, the bodies of these individuals had been buried or left in place in the site. Consequently, in view of the sensitive nature of the site, both the objectives and field techniques of the survey were organized in collaboration with the municipal council of Aupaluk.

2.1 Objectives

The immediate objectives of the survey undertaken at the IhEj-1 site were as follows:

- .to assess the extent of site disturbance caused by construction work;
- .to identify measures for the alleviation of impacts on the site resulting from this work;
- .to propose measures assuring the protection of the site.

The presence of human skeletal remains in the site is of particular concern to the community. It is the express desire of the community, in fact, that the human remains in the site be protected from any disturbance. The ultimate objective of the survey, then, was to propose recommendations for the preservation "in place" of these remains.

2.2 Community Consultation

Representatives of the municipal council of Aupaluk were met with on several different occasions during the survey. The first of these meetings, held in early afternoon of August 27, was introductory and focused on the explanation of planned research orientations and techniques. This meeting was concluded by a visit to the site. At this time, the nature of the site was explained to the survey crew.

The second meeting was held in late afternoon of the same day. During this meeting, survey objectives and procedures were finalized in accordance with the priorities of the community. Also, certain local residences consented to be interviewed concerning the history of the site. This interview took place in the evening of August 28.

A final meeting was convened on the morning of August 29, prior to the departure of the survey crew from Aupaluk. On this occasion, the results of the survey were described and several recommendations were forwarded for the mitigation of construction and other impacts on the IhEj-1 site. Too, a preliminary plan of the site drafted on the preceding evening was deposited with the municipal council.

The meetings and interviews were attended by Mr. Peter Akpahatuk, Mayor of Aupaluk, Mr. Mark Igiyuk, member of the municipal council, and Mr. Lazarusie Angutinguak, Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality. Mrs. Mary Grey, also a municipal councillor, participated in the second meeting.

2.3 Field Methods

In conformity with the wishes of the community, field techniques were organized so as to avoid any further disturbance of the skeletal remains or cultural materials contained in the snow house area of the site. It was agreed, specifically, that no test-pitting or surface-collecting activities would be carried out in this area. Instead, visual inspection of this part of the site and registration of data visible on the surface were deemed as sufficient to the stated objectives of the survey.

In order to delimit the site and to assess the full impacts of the construction work, these inspections extended approximately 100 m north and roughly 50 west of the oxidation pond. As bogs occur along the eastern and southern peripheries of the pond, neither of these zones were inspected.

With the permission of the community, these inspections were accompanied by surface-collecting and limited test-pitting outside of the snow house area. In all, 9 test pits were excavated in and adjacent to 2 habitation structures situated north of the pond. The sampling of these structures was carried out in an attempt to define their cultural affiliation. Each test pit, subsequently backfilled, measured 50 x 50 cm. As in the case of surface-collecting, all test pits were negative.

2.4 Registration Techniques

Detailed plans of the IhEj-1 site scaled to 1:500 and 1:200 were prepared using a 60-metre survey chain and Geotec pocket transit. These plans illustrate the principal physical characteristics of the site (including the oxidation pond) and the location of the identified habitation structures, an observed concentration of faunal bones, and all test pits excavated. Representative stratigraphic profiles in 3 test pits were also recorded at a scale of 1:10.

The site in general and the snow house area in particular, the surrounding environment, and the identified habitation structures were photographed in colour, in black and white, and in slides.

3.0 Survey Results

3.1 The IhEj-1 site

3.1.1 Location and Context

The IhEj-1 site is located on the west coast of Ungava Bay, in the Municipality of Aupaluk, Ungava County, Northern Quebec, at 59°18'33"N, 69°35'47"W (Figure 1). It is situated on the western edge of a broad, relatively low plain, roughly 750 m northeast of the village and about 600 m east of Funnel Cove, on Hopes Advance Bay (Figure 2). The altitude of the site varies from 25 to 30 m.a.s.l.

The site locality was occupied originally by a small pond which now has been developed into an oxidation pond. This facility is formed by 3 gravel embankments and a bedrock escarpment. Including the embankments, the enclosed area measures 80 x 60 m. The longer axis is oriented generally north-south, parallel to the escarpment. A gravel access road extends northeastward from the escarpment to the southwestern corner of the pond. This temporary road, built in order to construct the embankments, is about 60 m in overall length.

Bulldozed zones extend along the northern and southern embankments of the oxidation pond. Portions of the gravel deposits bordering the escarpment are moderately well-drained. The plain, however, is basically wet, containing numerous bogs and ponds of varying extent.

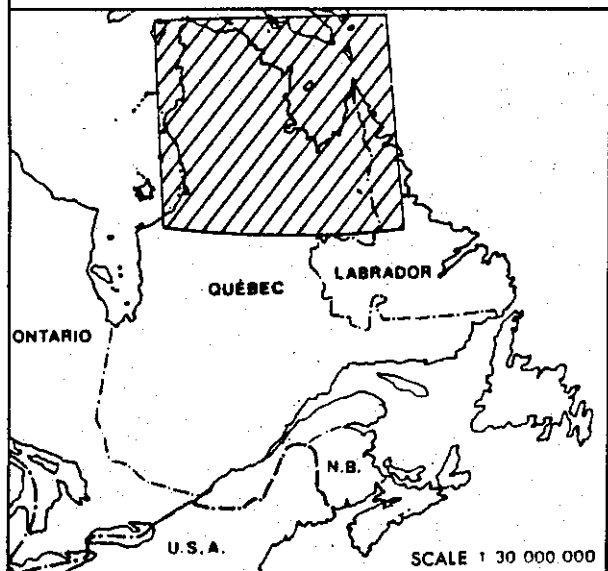
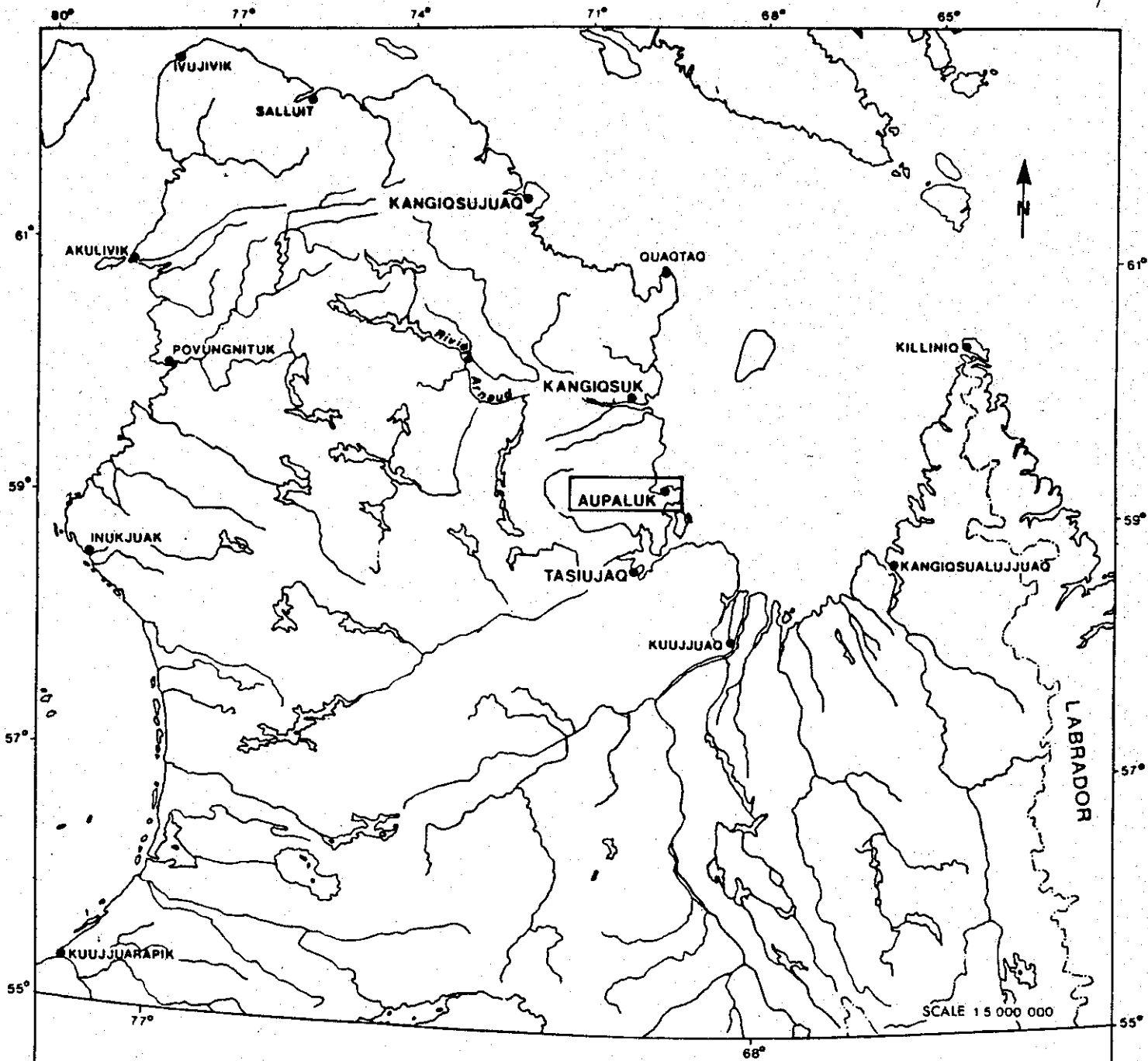
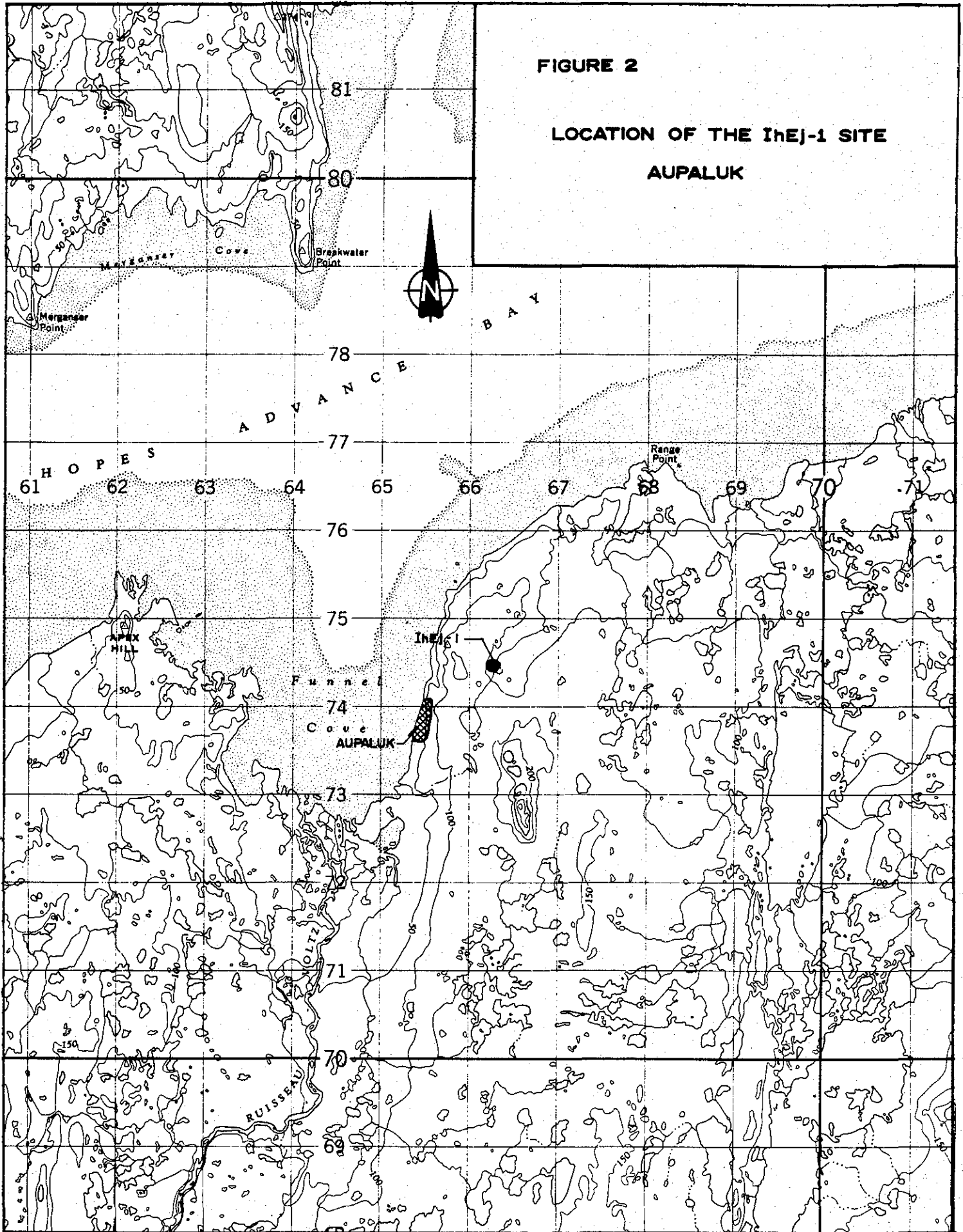


FIGURE I

LOCATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF AUPALUK, NORTHERN QUEBEC

FIGURE 2

LOCATION OF THE InEJ-1 SITE
AUPALUK



3.1.2 Oral Tradition of Occupation

As related by local informants, an Inuit family from Leaf Bay camped at the site during the winter of 1940. This family consisted of Isaac Mucco, his wife Anautaq, and their 3 children: Johnny, Nunia, and a second boy whose name is forgotten. Isaac and Anautaq were around 60 years old and Johnny and Nunia, both about 10. The other child, adopted from one of Isaac's sons from a previous marriage, was 4 or 5.

It is emphasized that Isaac had never before wintered at Aupaluk and was unfamiliar with hunting resources in the region during this season. This lack of familiarity, coupled with scarcity of game, brought starvation to the family. Isaac and the youngest child were the first to die and Nunia then was sent in search of help. She eventually found several families camped at the mouth of a river some distance away (possibly the Ford River). However, these families also were starving and could offer little help.

Two hunters, Johnny Putugi and Tommy Kaitak, nevertheless returned with Nunia to her family. They removed the bodies of Isaac and the child from the snow house and buried them nearby. It is noted that all food reserves as well as oil for the lamps were exhausted. As no further assistance could be provided, Johnny and Tommy then returned to their own camps.

Anautaq and her 2 remaining children died and were left unburied in the snow house. Their bodies were seen the following summer by passing hunters. No one has camped at or used the site since that time. The site remained undisturbed until the construction of the oxidation pond.

3.1.3 Site Description

Spatial Limits and Environment

As defined, the site comprises 2 occupation areas separated by the oxidation pond. Area A, encompassing the snow house location, is situated on the southwestern perimeter of the pond. This area consists of poorly-drained marine gravels bordered to the north and west by the bedrock escarpment and, to the south and east, by the access road. Area A, covering roughly 900m^2 , measures 55×30 m, the longer axis oriented northeast-southwest.

The greater part of Area A is occupied by a sphagnum bog. The northern portion of this part of the site has been disturbed by the passage of heavy machinery. Also large boulders and rubble have been bulldozed into this section of the area. Undisturbed zones extend along the base of the escarpment and across the north-central portion of the area, between the sphagnum bog and the machinery disturbance. Low, wet mosses and lichens intermixed with sphagnum and grasses predominate in these zones.

Area B is composed of relatively well-drained gravel deposits located about 35 m north of the oxidation pond. These deposits are bounded to the south and east by lower, wet terrain and, to the north, by a slightly higher boulder field. The western limit is formed by the escarpment. Area B is approximately $1,800\text{m}^2$ in extent; it measures 45×40 m, with the length axis oriented east-west.

Numerous blocks and rubble fractured naturally from the escarpment occur throughout the western section of the area. Vegetation is composed

principally of low mosses and lichens mixed with grasses and scattered alders. Shrubs and grasses predominate along the eastern and southern edges of the area.

Stratigraphy

Similar soil profiles were observed in test pits excavated both in and exterior to the habitation structures in Area B. These profiles consist of a coarse gravel horizon underlying a dark brown humus layer. The humus, averaging 5 cm in thickness, is overlain by a lighter brown sod. Including the vegetation mat, this sod layer varies from 8 to 12 cm in thickness.

Although no sampling was carried out in Area A, frost eruption in the bog indicates that the sphagnum layer in this part of the site is no less than 30 cm in thickness. This water-saturated vegetation overlies a dense, black organic soil with little sand admixture. This soil also was observed in the zone disturbed by machinery movement. A cross-section of this disturbance suggests that the soil horizon decreases progressively towards the escarpment to a minimum thickness of 8 or 10 cm. A corresponding decrease in the thickness of the overlying sod from roughly 20 to 5 cm also occurs in this portion of the area.

Habitation Structures

Habitation structures identified in the IhEj-1 site comprise 2 tent rings in Area B. Additionally, the exact location of the snow house of the Mucco family in Area A has been identified by local informants

(Peter Akpahatuk and Mark Igiyuk, personal communication). The location pointed out is situated in the approximate centre of the sphagnum bog, in the east-central section of the area. This zone, is characterized by extensive frost disturbance. Information provided indicates a dome-shaped dwelling about 3 m in interior diameter.

A number of rocks and flagstones occur in and on the periphery of the snow house location. Several of these rocks, resting on the surface, appear to have been displaced recently from the sphagnum layer. The others are still embedded in this layer.

The tent rings are defined by circular alignments of loosely-spaced rocks. These structures, separated by a distance of 13.50 m, are each 4.80 m in diameter. Both are bisected by a line of rocks indicating the presence of a sleeping platform. The platforms measure 4.80 m in width by 2.40 m in depth by about 10 cm in height. The position and orientation of the platforms suggest that the entrances to the tents faced generally south towards the natural pond originally occupying the locality. This suggestion is supported by the location of a hearth in the southwestern portion of Structure 1. The hearth, composed of a concentration of flat rocks, is 1.20 m in length by 50 cm in maximum width.

Both structures are interpreted as recent historic Inuit in origin. Oral information recorded indicates sealskin tents dating no later than 1940. It is suggested, moreover, that one of the tents may have housed the Mucco family, who are known to have camped with a related family in the vicinity of the site during fall of that year (Mark Igiyuk, personal communication).

Several possible tent rings also are suggested on the crest of the boulder field north of Area B. This boulder field is covered by an almost continuous layer of moderately thick moss, sphagnum included. The tentative structures, situated some 60 m north of Structures 1 and 2, are suggested by vague alignments of rocks projecting through the moss. Survey priorities and time limitations prohibited testing of any of these possible tent rings.

Osteological Material

Displaced human bones, including a skull, were noted on the surface of Area A by several local residents during the construction of the oxidation pond. However, no such remains were observed in this area, in Area B, or in the general vicinity of the site at the time of the survey. As suggested by informants, these bones presumably have been carried away by dogs or foxes.

On the other hand, a dense concentration of animal bones has been exposed by frost rupture on the southwestern periphery of the snow house location in Area A. This concentration, associated with the sphagnum layer, is estimated to be 20 to 25 cm in thickness and to cover roughly 6m². A brief examination of the contents indicated that the concentration is composed of seal and caribou bones, ribs and limb bones apparently predominating. Again, no human bones were observed. Local information suggests that these bones may be related to the snow house occupation of the site (Peter Akpahatuk and Mark Igiyuk, personal communication).

Additional Observations

A pail and a sheet of metal, both rusted, occur in the snow house zone of Area A. A metal sled shoe fragment also was observed at the base of the escarpment on the northwestern periphery of this area. The association of these objects with the snow house occupation remains, however, undetermined.

3.2. Evaluation of Site Disturbance

Impacts on the site caused by oxidation pond construction work are restricted to Area A. The most extensive of these impacts comprises the sphagnum bog which results, basically, from the construction of the access road. This road not only impedes natural drainage in Area A but also acts as a retaining dyke. The bog now covers 570m^2 , or roughly 63% of the surface of the area. It is composed, in equal proportions, of wet sphagnum and standing water. The water has accumulated along the entire length of the road while the sphagnum occupies the adjacent central portions of the area.

As noted earlier, other disturbance has been caused by the passage of heavy machinery across the northern section of the area. Additionally, large boulders and rubble have been bulldozed into this zone. This machinery and bulldozing disturbance is approximately, 100m^2 in extent.

In total, then, it is estimated that oxidation pond construction work has adversely affected no less than 670m^2 in Area A. Combined, the disturbed zones are equivalent to approximately 72% of the 900m^2 calculated for this area.

4.0 Recommendations

The results of the present survey indicate that a considerable portion of Area A of the IhEj-1 site has been disturbed by work related to the construction of the municipal oxidation pond. This disturbance extends, in particular, into the zone occupied by the Mucco family's snow house. More importantly, it is presumed that the skeletal remains of 3 members of this family left unburied in the dwelling have been disturbed by this construction work. In view of these concerns, it is therefore recommended:

- that the temporary access road leading to the oxidation pond be breached so as to allow the drainage of Area A;

As noted earlier, the access road not only impedes natural drainage but also serves as a retaining dyke. Moreover, the increased accumulation of run-off caused by the road will result in the progressive expansion of the sphagnum bog in the area. In order to remedy this situation, it is strongly recommended that this road be breached, preferably in several places. Specifically, it is suggested that the southern and southeastern sections of this road up to the bedrock escarpment be completely removed.

The removal of these road sections will permit, firstly, the drainage of surface and ground water from Area A towards the east. Secondly, more efficient drainage will arrest growth of the sphagnum bog in the area and, in addition, reduce the extent of this bog. The resulting drier conditions will be accompanied, presumably, by a

decrease in the effects of frost rupture, particular in the snow house location.

- . that measures be implemented in order to assure protection of the IhEj-1 site;

In order to protect the site from further disturbance, it is recommended that all vehicles (including snowmobiles) be prohibited from crossing either of the occupation areas defined in the site. It is proposed, also, that the site be monitored at regular intervals. This monitoring would involve, essentially, the visual inspection and photography of the site, particularly of Area A. These activities will prevent further deterioration of the site by allowing the effects of applied impact mitigation measures to be periodically assessed. This work could be carried out in early summer and fall by a local resident trained in basic archaeological field techniques.

- . that all future construction projects in Northern Quebec Inuit municipalities be preceded by an archaeological impact study;

The recommended studies are forwarded in the interest of protecting both known and possible archaeological sites in Northern Quebec Inuit territories. These studies would involve, firstly, a document research focused on determining the archaeological potential of construction localities. Secondly, all zones determined as probable or possible archaeological site locations would be surveyed. It is

proposed, also, that representatives of the communities concerned be consulted during the field surveys. These consultations should include the recording of local information of cultural heritage interest, particularly in regards to historical occupations. The quality of the oral information concerning the IhEj-1 site provided by residents of Aupaluk is a case in point.

In order to be of any use, the recommended studies need be carried out at least one year prior to the beginning of planned construction work. This scheduling is necessary to the organization of surveys required and, as well, to the implementation of any impact mitigation measures which may result from the surveys.

5.0 Personnel

Survey activities were carried out by Mr. Ian Badgley, Resident Archaeologist of Avataq, and Mr. Luc Litwinionek, archaeological assistant. The text of the present report was written by Mr. Badgley. The French and Inuktittut summaries have been translated, respectively, by Miss. Ghyslaine Labelle and Mr. Tommy Weetaluktuk, both archaeology laboratory assistants. The figures and site plan, originally prepared by the firm Girard Pintal, have been modified by Mr. Barry Doherty of NAR Design. This report has been word-processed by Miss Barbara Halawnicki, secretary of the Avataq Archaeology Department. Mr. Tommy Weetaluktuk produced the Inuktittut summary.

6.0 IhEj-1 Site Photographs

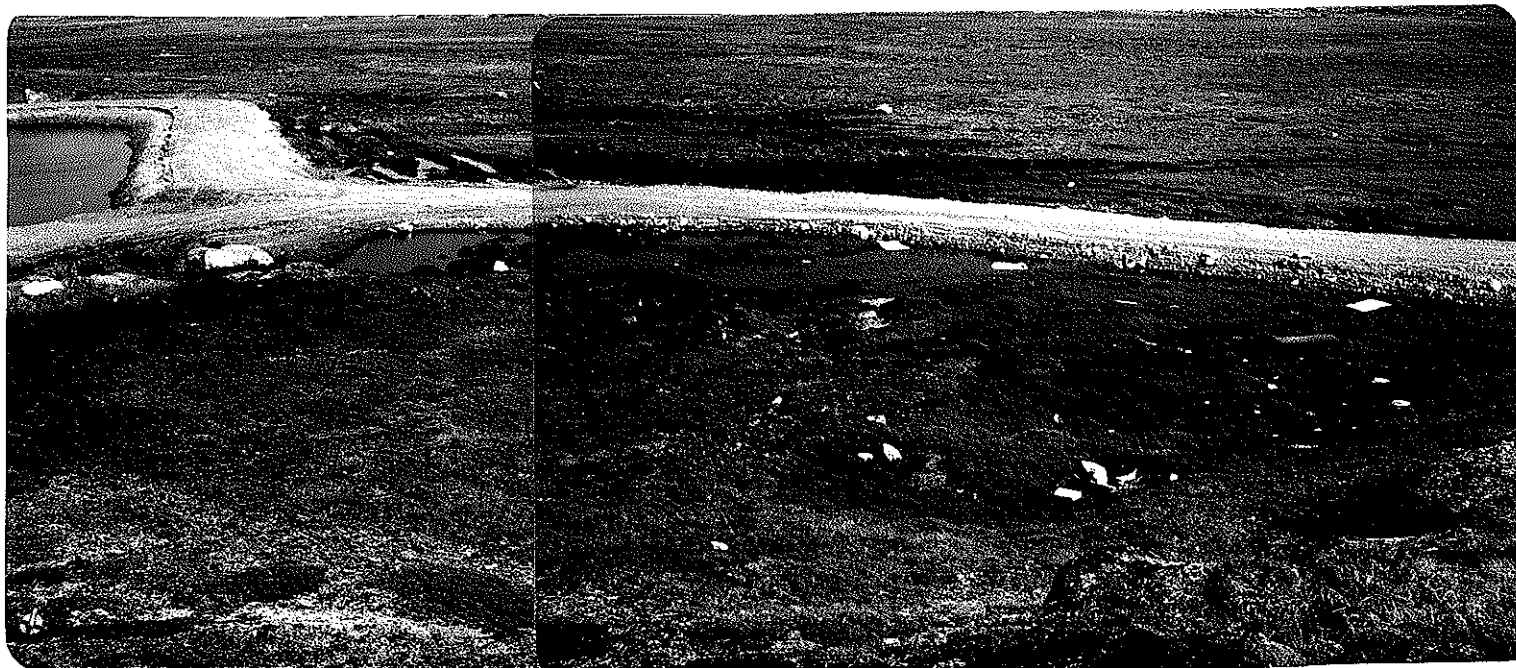


Photo 1. Area A, towards the southeast. The snow house location is indicated by the disturbed zone near the standing water in the left-centre of the photo.



Photo 2. Area A, towards the south.



Photo 3. Area A, towards the northeast.



Photo 4. Central section of Area A, towards the northwest. The disturbed zone in the centre-right of the photo marks the snow house location.



Photo 5. Area A, snow house location, towards the south.



Photo 6. Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration, towards the north.



Photo 7. Close-up of animal bone concentration in Area A.



Photo 8. Area B, Structure 1, towards the northwest. The scale is located on the edge of the sleeping platform. The hearth is represented by the cluster of rocks on the left edge of the structure.

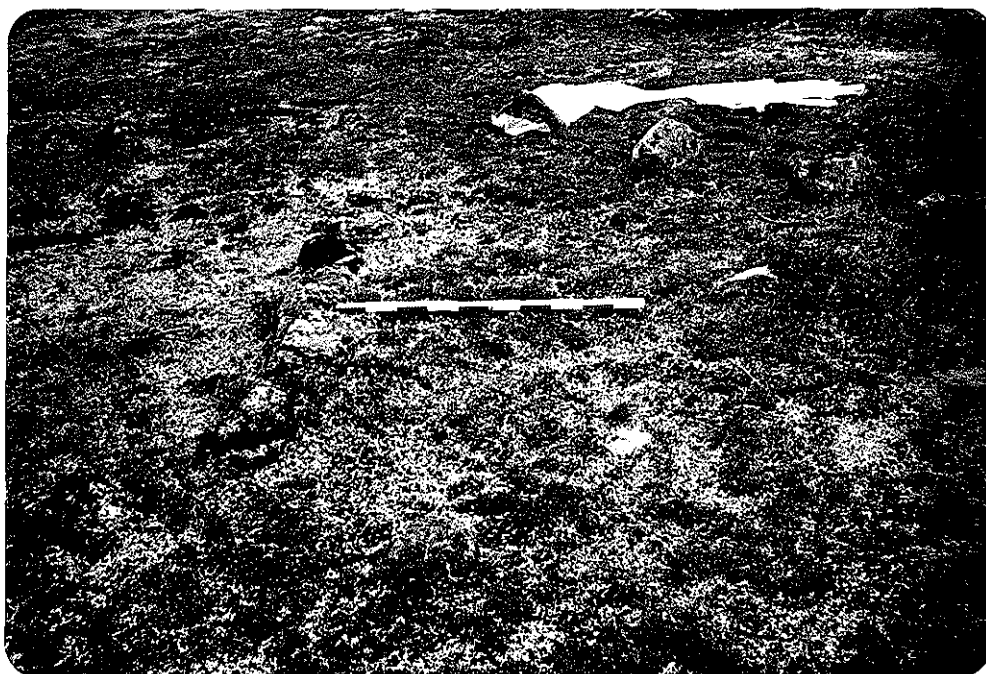


Photo 9. Sleeping platform in Structure 1, Area B, towards the west. The edge of the platform is defined by the rock alignment left of the scale.

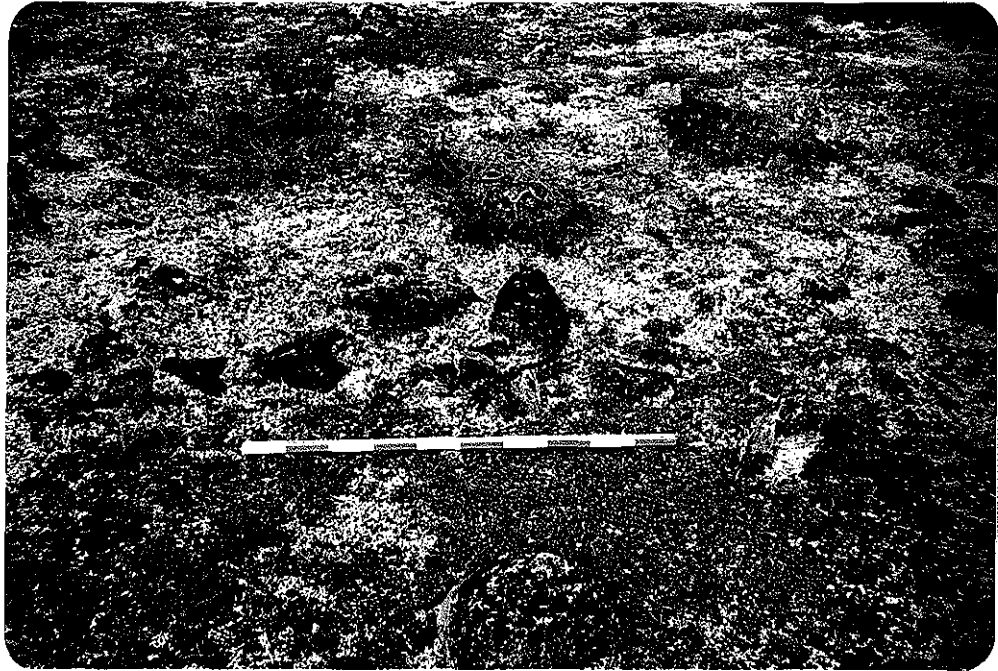


Photo 10. Hearth in Structure 1, Area B, towards the southeast.



Photo 11. Area B, Structure 2, towards the northwest.



Photo 12. Area B, Structure 2, towards the southeast.



Photo 13. Boulder field north of Area B, towards the southeast. Several other tent rings, possibly of prehistoric origin, are suggested by vague alignments of rocks on this formation.

Appendices

Appendix 1

List of Photographs, IhEj-1, Aupaluk

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IhEj-1, Aupaluk

Roll No.	Negative	Subject	Orientation	Date
C85-3(1)	0	Area A, north-central section	SE	27/8/85
	1	Area A, snow house location/burial zone	SW	27/8/85
	2	Area A, central and northern sections	N	27/8/85
	3	Area A, central section	NW	27/8/85
	4	Area A, south-central section	WNW	27/8/85
	5	Area A, eastern section	NE	27/8/85
	6	Area A, western section	N	27/8/85
	7	Area A, overview	NE	27/8/85
	8	Area A, overview of central section	ESE	27/8/85
	9	Area A, overview of south-central section	SE	27/8/85
	10	Area A, snow house location/burial zone	SSE	27/8/85
	11	Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration	N	27/8/85
	12	Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration	E	27/8/85
	13	Area A, detail of animal bone concentration	-	27/8/85
	14	Area A, overview	S	27/8/85
	15	Site environment	S	27/8/85
	16	Site environment	SE	27/8/85
	17	Site environment	E	27/8/85
	18	Area B, structure 1	NW	27/8/85
	19	Area B, structure 1	SE	27/8/85
	20	Area B, structure 1, platform	W	27/8/85
21	Area B, structure 1, hearth	SE	27/8/85	

Roll No.	Negative	Subject	Orientation	Date
	22	Area B, structure 2	NW	27/8/85
	23	Area B, structure 2	SE	27/8/85
	24	Soapstone quarry southeast of village	S	28/8/85
	25	Boulder field on northern edge of site	SE	28/8/85

Roll No.	Negative	Subject	Orientation	Date
BW85-3(1)	1	Area A, north-central section	SE	27/8/85
	2	Area A, snow house location/burial zone	SW	27/8/85
	3	Area A, central and northern sections	N	27/8/85
	4	Area A, central section	NW	27/8/85
	5	Area A, south-central section	WNW	27/8/85
	6	Area A, eastern section	NE	27/8/85
	7	Area A, western section	N	27/8/85
	8	Area A, overview	NE	27/8/85
	9	Area A, overview of central section	ESE	27/8/85
	10	Area A, overview of south-central section	SE	27/8/85
	11	Area A, snow house location/burial zone	SSE	27/8/85
	12	Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration	N	27/8/85
	13	Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration	E	27/8/85
	14	Area A, detail of animal bone concentration	-	27/8/85
	15	Area A, overview	S	27/8/85
	16	Site environment	S	27/8/85
	17	Site environment	SE	27/8/85
	18	Area B, structure 1	NW	27/8/85
	19	Area B, structure 1	SE	27/8/85
	20	Area B, structure 1, platform	W	27/8/85
	21	Area B, structure 1, hearth	SE	27/8/85
	22	Area B, structure 2	NW	27/8/85
	23	Area B, structure 2	SE	27/8/85
	24	Soapstone quarry southeast of village	S	28/8/85
	25	Boulder field on northern edge of site	SE	28/8/85

Roll No.	Negative	Subject	Orientation	Date
S85-3(1)	18	Area A, snow house location/burial zone	SW	27/8/85
	19	Area A, central and northern sections	N	27/8/85
	20	Area A, central section	NW	27/8/85
	21	Area A, south-central section	WNW	27/8/85
	22	Area A, eastern section	NE	27/8/85
	23	Area A, western section	N	27/8/85
	24	Area A, overview	NE	27/8/85
	25	Area A, overview of central section	ESE	27/8/85
	26	Area A, overview of south-central section	SE	27/8/85
	27	Area A, snow house location/burial zone	SSE	27/8/85
	28	Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration	N	27/8/85
	29	Area A, snow house location and associated animal bone concentration	E	27/8/85
	30	Area A, detail of animal bone concentration	-	27/8/85
	31	Area A, overview	S	27/8/85
	32	Area B, structure 1	NW	27/8/85
	33	Area B, structure 1	SE	27/8/85
	34	Area B, structure 2	NW	27/8/85
	35	Area B, structure 2	SE	27/8/85

Appendix 2

Fiches Techniques

NOTE

A copy of the present report has been forwarded to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Quebec in fulfillment of archaeological permit regulations. The "fiches techniques" ("technical forms") in French are enclosed herein in order to facilitate registration of the IhEj-1 site data in the files of this ministry.

FICHE DESCRIPTIVE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

LOCALISATION DU SITE

COORDONNEES GEOG.: [] PLAN D'EAU: Hopes Advance Bay
 COORDONNEES U.T.M.: [] DISTANCE/RIVE: 600 m
 CARTE: 24N/5E ECH.: 1:50 000 ALTITUDE/PLAN D'EAU: 30 m
 PHOTO-AERIENNE: Q72860-52 ECH.: 1:10 000 ALTITUDE/MER: 30 m
 LOCALISATION INFORMELLE: environ 750 m. au nord-ouest du village
d'Aupaluk, sur la côte est de la Baie d'Unqava

MORPHO-SEDIMENTOLOGIE

DEPOTS DE SURFACE: sable et cailloutis
 MORPHOLOGIE: paléo-plages
 RELIEF: horizontal DRAINAGE: mauvais

COUVERT VEGETAL

ESPECES DOMINANTES: mousses, lichens, sphaignes
 ESPECES SECONDAIRES: aulnes, herbacées
 ETENDUE: continue

NATURE DE L'INTERVENTION

Relevé d'un site archéologique partiellement perturbé par les
travaux d'aménagement d'une fosse d'oxydation

REMARQUES

Ce site recèlerait les restes des squelettes d'une famille inuit
qui y serait morte au cours de l'hiver 1940.

REFERENCES Institut culturel Avataq, 1987c

PHOTOS DU MILIEU C85-4(1):15 à 17; NB85-4(1):16,17

RECEPSEUR(S) _____ DATE août 1985

Ian Badgley

Luc Litwinionek



FICHE DESCRIPTIVE DU SITE

SITE IhEj-1

TOPONYME INUIT -

DONNEES D'OCCUPATION

APPARTENANCE CULTURELLE: Inuit historique récent

CHRONOLOGIE ESTIMEE: 1940 après J.C.

DIMENSIONS MAX. (m): 175 x 60 SUPERFICIE TOTALE (m²): 2700

REPARTITION DE L'ESPACE SITE: Les aires A (900m²) et B (1800m²) sont séparées l'une de l'autre par la fosse d'oxydation (80 x 60m)

TRACES ET VESTIGES D'OCCUPATION OBSERVES

STRUCTURES D'HABITATION: 2 cercles de tente (aire B) et identification ponctuelle d'un lieu qui fut occupé par un igloo (aire A)

AUTRES AMENAGEMENTS: aucun

VESTIGES LITHIQUES: aucun

AUTRES VESTIGES: concentration de vestiges osseux fauniques localisée dans la zone qui fut occupée par l'igloo (aire A)

ECHANTILLONNAGE

TECHNIQUES: inspection visuelle de l'aire A, collecte et sondages dans l'aire B

VESTIGES RECUEILLIS: aucun

PRELEVEMENTS: aucun

ETAT DU SITE

INTEGRITE: environ 72% de la superficie de l'aire A est perturbée

NATURE DE LA PERTURBATION: inondation progressive et traces de passage de machinerie lourde

REMARQUES: l'inondation de l'aire A résulte de l'aménagement d'un chemin d'accès qui empêche le drainage naturel de l'endroit

RECOMMANDATIONS Un réaménagement du chemin d'accès devrait être effectué afin de permettre le drainage de l'aire A

PHOTOS C85-4(1):0 à 9,25; NB85-4(1):1 à 10,25; D85-4(1):19-27,31

NO. DU PLAN 85(4):001



Institut Culturel Avataq

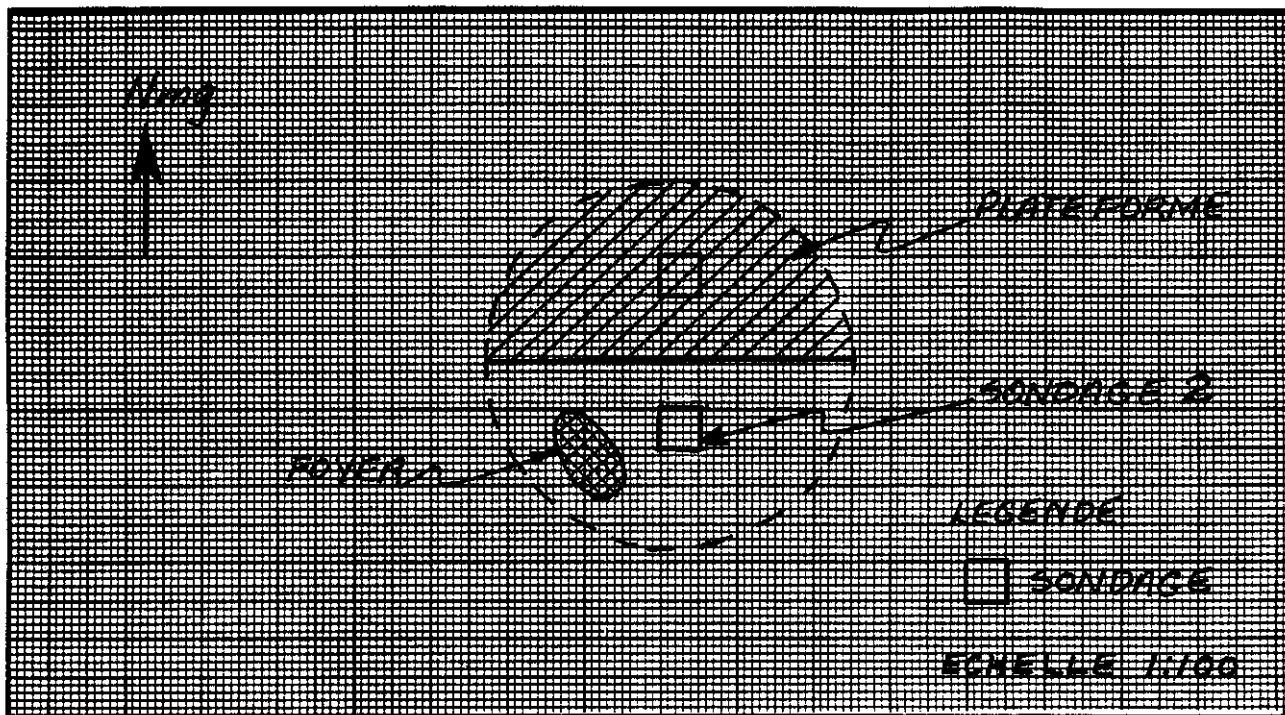
FICHE DESCRIPTIVE DES STRUCTURES D'HABITATION

NO. DE LA STRUCTURE: 1 APPARTENANCE CULTURELLE: Inuit historique récent
 TYPE: cercle de tente DIMENSIONS INTERNES (m): 4,8 diamètre
 FORME: circulaire ORIENTATION: - ETAT: intacte
 DESCRIPTION: définie par un alignement de pierres espacées

LOCALISATION: secteur centre-ouest de l'aire B

AMENAGEMENTS INTERNES

TYPE	DIMENSIONS (m)	ORIENTATION
<u>plateforme de couchage</u>	<u>4,8 x 2,4</u>	<u>E-O</u>
<u>foyer</u>	<u>1,2 x 0,5</u>	<u>NO-SE</u>



VESTIGES RECUEILLIS: aucun

PRELEVEMENTS: aucun

REMARQUES: La plateforme a environ 10 cm de hauteur. Le foyer est composé de pierres plates.

PHOTOS: C85-4(1):18 à 21; NB85-4(1):18 à 21
D85-4(1):32,33



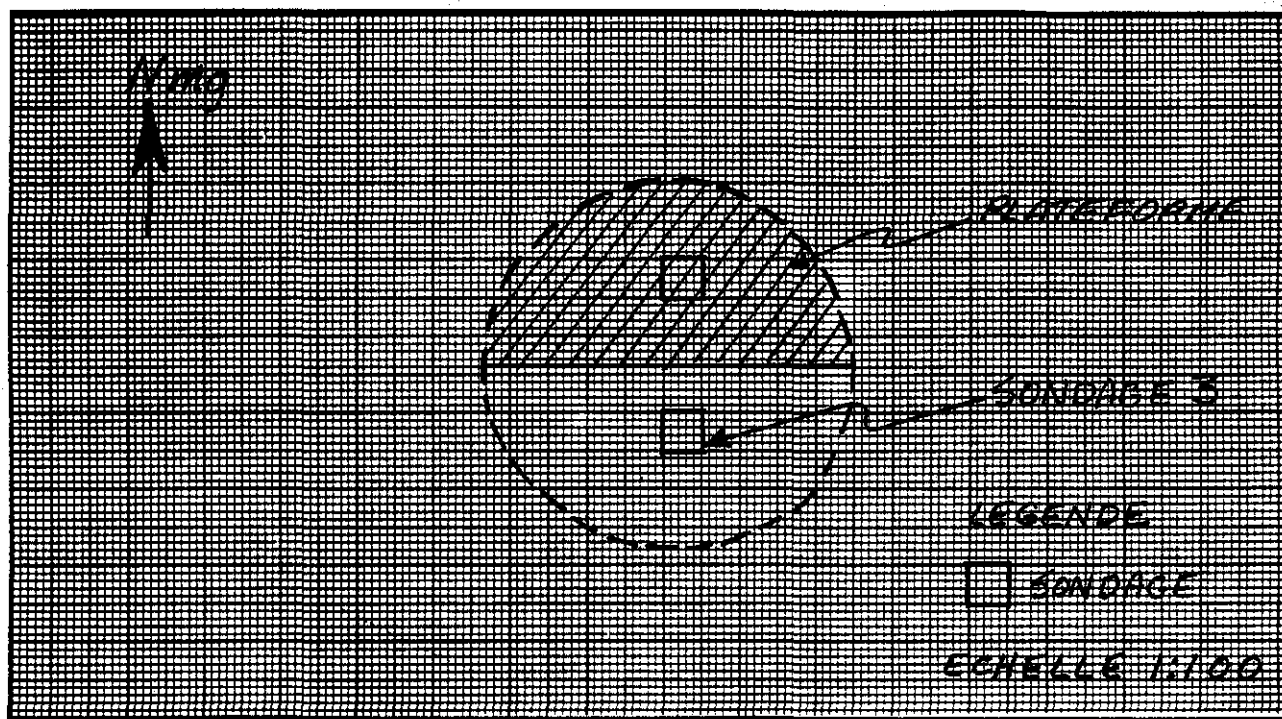
FICHE DESCRIPTIVE DES STRUCTURES D'HABITATION

NO. DE LA STRUCTURE: 2 APPARTENANCE CULTURELLE: Inuit historique récent
 TYPE: cercle de tente DIMENSIONS INTERNES (m): 4,8 diamètre
 FORME: circulaire ORIENTATION: - ETAT: intacte
 DESCRIPTION: définie par un alignement de pierres espacées

LOCALISATION: secteur centre-est de l'aire B

AMENAGEMENTS INTERNES

TYPE	DIMENSIONS (m)	ORIENTATION
<u>plateforme de couchage</u>	<u>4,8 x 2,4</u>	<u>E-O</u>



VESTIGES RECUEILLIS: aucun

PRELEVEMENTS: aucun

REMARQUES: La plateforme a environ 10 cm de hauteur.

PHOTOS: C85-4(1):22,23; NB85-4(1):22,23
D85-4(1):34,35



FICHE SONDAGE

NO. DU SONDAGE: 1 DIMENSIONS: 50 x 50 cm PROFONDEUR: 20 cm

LOCALISATION: à 2,5 m. au sud de la structure 1

VESTIGES RECUEILLIS: aucun

TRACES D'OCCUPATION: aucune

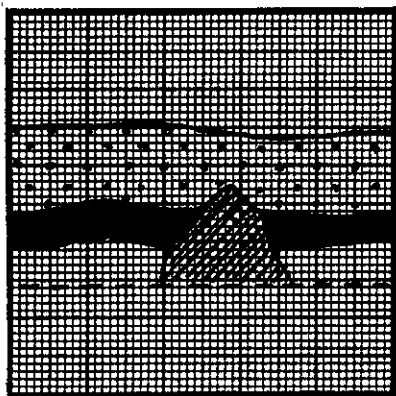
PRELEVEMENTS: aucun

STRATIGRAPHIE

COUCHE	DESCRIPTION	EPAISSEUR (X)
I	tourbe	10 cm.
II	humus sableux	5 cm.
III	sable et cailloutis	-

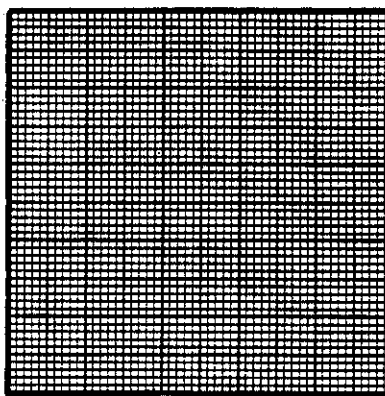
PROFIL DE SOL

MUR: Nord ECH.: 1:10



LOCALISATION DES VESTIGES

COUCHE: _____ ECH.: _____



LEGENDE:

- ∴ Couche I
- Couche II
- ⊙ Couche III
- ▨ pierre
- - - limite de la fouille

LEGENDE:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

REMARQUES: aucune

PHOTOS: aucune



FICHE SONDAGE

NO. DU SONDAGE: 2 DIMENSIONS: 50 x 50 cm PROFONDEUR: 20 cm

LOCALISATION: partie sud de la structure 1

VESTIGES RECUEILLIS: aucun

TRACES D'OCCUPATION: aucune

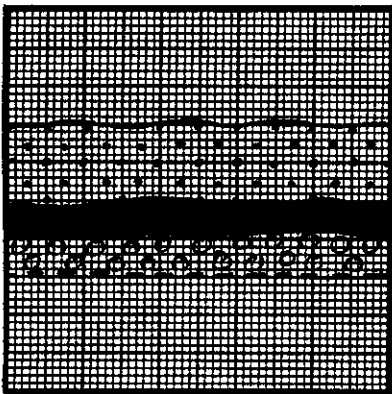
PRELEVEMENTS: aucun

STRATIGRAPHIE

COUCHE	DESCRIPTION	EPAISSEUR (X)
I	tourbe	10 cm.
II	humus sableux	5 cm.
III	sable et cailloutis	-

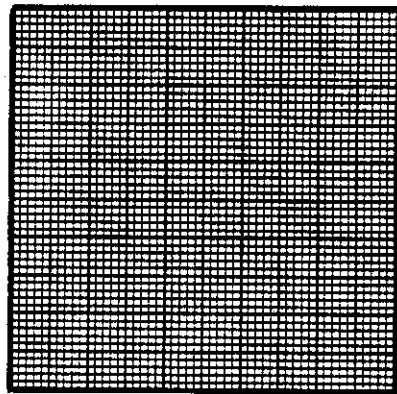
PROFIL DE SOL

MUR: Nord ECH: 1:10



LOCALISATION DES VESTIGES

COUCHE: _____ ECH: _____



LEGENDE:

- ∴ Couche I
- Couche II
- ⊙ Couche III
- limite de la fouille

LEGENDE:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

REMARQUES: aucune

PHOTOS: aucune



FICHE SONDAGE

NO. DU SONDAGE: 3 DIMENSIONS: 50 x 50 cm PROFONDEUR: 22 cm

LOCALISATION: partie sud de la structure 2

VESTIGES RECUEILLIS: aucun

TRACES D'OCCUPATION: aucune

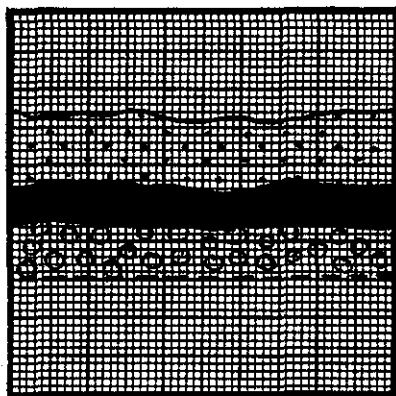
PRELEVEMENTS: aucun

STRATIGRAPHIE

COUCHE	DESCRIPTION	EPAISSEUR (X)
I	tourbe	10 cm.
II	humus sableux	5 cm.
III	sable et cailloutis	-

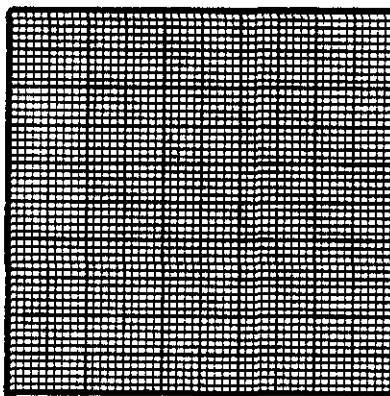
PROFIL DE SOL

MUR: Nord ECH.: 1:10



LOCALISATION DES VESTIGES

COUCHE: _____ ECH.: _____



LEGENDE:

- Couche I
- Couche II
- Couche III
- limite de la fouille

LEGENDE:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

REMARQUES: aucune

PHOTOS: aucune

